THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6.

JOHN BIDDELL, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Clerk in the office of the First Comptroller, vice Col. L. L. TAYLOR, removed. GIDEON WALSWORTH, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., has received the appointment of third Lieutenant in the revenue service.

Later From Havana.
NORFOLK, Friday, April 6.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* has arrived here from Havana, and reports that no trace had been discovered of the sloop-of-war *Albany*.

The Fulton left Havana on the 31st ult., and brings accounts of the execution of ESTRAMPES, which took place on the 26th ult. Consul ROBERTSON, under instructions, demanded that the trial of ESTRAMPES should be had under treaty stipulations, but notwithstanding his protest, ESTRAMPES was tried by a Military Court. After being condemned, he made a confession of his designs to secure the independence of the Island, and showed the greatest indifference as to his fate. At the place of execution he showed an intention to address the multitude, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound, so that he might not be heard; but, notwithstanding, his voice could be heard above the din, shouting "Liberty forever! Death to all Kings!" The other prisoners were condemned to a long imprisonment.

The Cincinnati Election—Difficulties, &c.
CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 5.

The complete returns for magistrates in this township give a Democratic majority of 600. The ballots for those officers were not destroyed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. Heavy rains to-day have served to send down matters effectually.

It is reported this evening that the Judges of the Twelfth Ward polls had the tickets so nearly counted, and having a memorandum of the state of the vote before the ballots and poll books were destroyed, it will enable them to render a sworn statement of the vote cast, which will be received by the City Clerk as returns from that Ward. Both will give nearly all the candidates on the Democratic ticket a majority, and it is stated they will all be sworn in next Monday.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

The City Clerk has issued certificates of election to all the Democratic candidates, the Judges of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards having made returns under oath. It is not likely the election will be contested.

The Riots in Cincinnati Resumed.
CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6.

There has been another riot in the Sixth Ward of this city. A large party of rowdies, armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, corner of Mill and Front-streets, kept by a German named JACOB KNEURY, and demanded liquor, when they were immediately handed some beer. They then commenced breaking the glasses in the house, and, after knocking KNEURY senseless, they went through his house, insulted his wife, and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the sidewalk met four Germans, three of whom they knocked down, and the other they stabbed. The latter is not expected to recover. The crowd greatly augmented, and finally drove KNEURY's family from the house. Five arrests have been made over the Canal. The Germans are well armed. During the whole of last night sentinels guarded the streets, and none but Germans were permitted to pass. The Mayor and police force have done nothing. The first arrests were made to-day.

Naval Intelligence.
NORFOLK, Friday, April 6.

The brig-of-war *Perry* having encountered a severe gale, has returned here in a leaking condition. The officer sent in her in pursuit of BAKER is back again.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* has arrived here, after a passage of 17 days from Martinique. She has been on a four years' cruise. All on board of her are well. She encountered a terrific gale in the Gulf stream on the 3d.

The *Jamestown* sailed under sealed orders yesterday, supposed for Havana. The mails intended for the African Squadron, were taken out of her and sent back to the Navy Yard.

Arrival of the Southern Mail at Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Friday, April 6.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Saturday.

The Commander of the steamship *Daniel Webster* states that when brought to by the Spanish cruiser, he was told by those on board of her that it was their duty to examine all steamers found in the vicinity of Cuba.

G. B. PAIGE, of Providence, R. I., a passenger in the *James Adger*, was lost overboard on her voyage to Charleston.

Adjournment of the New-Jersey Legislature.
TRENTON, Friday, April 6.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Burns Case.
BOSTON, Friday, April 6.

The arguments on the questions of law applying to the BURNS case were postponed to-day until next Tuesday, owing to illness of District Attorney HALLETT.

Weather at Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Friday, April 6—9:15 P. M.

It has been raining heavily here all the evening, the wind blowing from the Eastward.

Opening of Navigation at Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, Friday, April 6.

The propellers *Pastry*, *General Taylor*, and *Oregon*, have just got through the ice, bound up the Lake.

Marine Disasters.

The bark *C. B. Truitt*, Capt. NAUNAMAN, arrived yesterday evening from Nassau, N. P., brings the following account of the loss of two vessels.

The ship *Hudson*, of New-York, Capt. INGERSOLL, hence for New-Orleans; sailed March 6, was totally lost on the morning of the 14th ult., or 15th, on Elbow Key, near Green Turtle Key; the cargo saved in a damaged state. Captain and crew all safe.

The ship *Eva*, of Bangor, Capt. PHILBROOK, from New-Orleans for Havre, was totally lost on the 27th February on the Bahama Banks. Captain and crew saved. The cargo was also saved, a portion of which was in a damaged condition.

Captain CARR, of schooner *Fred Hosmill*, from St. Domingo City March 14, arrived at this port yesterday, reports: Lat. 36° 20', lon. 72°, at 5 A. M., saw a schooner with signal of distress flying; ran down to her and found her to be the *Matilda Ann Thompson*, of Camden, N. J., Captain ISAAC PARKER, hence for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition. At 9 A. M. took off the captain and crew, in all five men, and brought them to this port. Captain P. reports: Left Sandy Hook on the morning of the 1st instant, at 12 o'clock; the wind commenced to blow heavy from W. N. W.; shortened sail, and ran until 8 o'clock, when we came to anchor under Great Swamp, Long Beach. The anchors would not hold, and being without ballast, was compelled to run before the gale for thirty-six hours, the vessel looking badly; could not keep her free. On the 3d was spoke by schooner *Fred Hosmill*, who kindly took us off. At the time of being taken off, the vessel had three feet water in the hold, and rapidly increasing.

GOOD FRIDAY.
THE CHURCH FESTIVAL.
Close of Lent—Ceremonies in the City.

Yesterday was Good Friday. It was duly celebrated in the City by devout Churchmen.

This day, being the last of Holy week, or, as it is called in the Latin Church, the *major Hebdomada*, or the greater week, terminated one of the most solemn seasons of the Christian year—a season which has been set apart, with peculiar dedication, as a fitting period in which to recall and sympathize with the *sufferings of the Saviour*, and which corresponds with the Jewish Passover, one of the most sacred rites of the old Law. In almost every phase of Christian belief and scheme of Christian worship the Lent is regarded as a season to be observed with special devotion. In the Greek and Latin Churches it is given up to mortification by fasting and prayer. The Protestant Episcopal Church prescribes Ash-Wednesday and Good Friday as fast days, and for the thirty-eight days in the interval requires such a measure of abstinence as is more especially suited to extraordinary acts of piety and devotional exercises. There is hardly a religion, true or false, that can be found without a festival of sorrow, wherein men bewail the past loss of some worshipped or honored beings. And the principle of fasting which is but an effort to realize, in a particular direction, the virtue of self-denial, is, in effect, recognised to a greater or less extent by every Christian sect. Even the Puritans, whose opposition to the practice arose solely from their hatred to everything savoring of Popery, enforced an observance distinguished from fasting only by the form, when they denied a man the privilege of kissing his wife on a Sunday, and forbade theatres and public amusements—not as MACAULAY says, (and we quote him merely for sake of the joke)—not because they had any particular aversion to amusements *per se*, but because they had a most particular aversion to seeing people enjoy themselves.

However much individuals may differ in their opinions as to the acceptability or efficacy of fasting, there can be no question as to its antiquity. Among the pious Christians to whom St. PAUL addressed his greetings in his Epistle to the Romans, was one by the name of HERMAS, whose book entitled "Precepts and Similitudes" was a work of special authority in the earlier ages of the Church. This composition ORIGEN quotes as divinely inspired, and the learned Bishop WHISTON, at a comparatively recent date, considered it to be a distinct inspired book of itself, coming "directly from the Saviour, as the Apocalypse doth." The pious author, it would seem, was gifted with a lively imagination and a warm fancy.

In the course of his work, which he asserts was revealed to him by his guardian angel in the shape of a shepherd, he relates, with all the simplicity of the apostolic age, his recollections of his early love—his seeing the Heavens open one day, while he was praying in a meadow, and the maid herself, looking out of the clouds, to salute him, saying, "Good day, HERMAS!"—his account of the various visions in which the "Church of God" appeared to him—now as a venerable matron, and now as a shining maiden clad in white—and various other revelations which in that impressive and innocent-minded age obtained for him the reputation of having had "immediate intercourse with the spirit-world," as we say now-a-days. This father represents his angel as having recommended fasting as a good work deserving special recompense; and the custom was so rigorously observed by the primitive Christians that the fast preparatory to Easter day was, by some pious persons, continued for forty successive hours. The learned ABBE PLUYAT in the sixth section of his essay "*Mœurs des Chrétiens*," states as a striking illustration of the scrupulousness with which in those times the fast, as enjoined by the Apostolic canons, was fulfilled, that Saint FRUCTUEUX, Bishop of TERRAGONA in Spain, when led to execution in 259, though standing much in need of refreshment, refused to drink, it being Friday, and about 10 o'clock. This fasting on the Holy Week was held to commemorate the passion, and for the reason that St. Matthew, ix: 15, has said: "But the days will come when the bridegroom shall be taken from them, and then shall they fast." Abstinence was also enjoined on the women and young people, in compliance with the words of St. Paul, "It is good not to eat flesh and not to drink wine." This abstinence, however, was not so extraordinary then as it would be in our days. Although the luxury of the tables was then excessive, as we ascertain from the Greek and Roman authors of that period, particularly in Athens, yet it had not arrived at the extreme to which it has reached among us now. The Egyptians, and many other Oriental nations, still kept their religious fasts. The abstinence of the Pythagoreans was highly esteemed, as appears from the example of APOLLONIUS OF TYANE, the famous magician, and by the writings of PORPHYRY. HORACE, epicurean though he was, regarded as his ordinary repast, lentils and herbs, and promised no other delicacies to the friend whom he invited to supper.

Inde domum me, ad porri et ciceris refero
Laganique catinum.

And the Emperor AUGUSTUS usually fared on brown bread, cheese, fruit and small fish, as is recorded by SUETONIUS. HORACE, too, in the fifth epistle of his first book, bears testimony to the temperance of his imperial patron:

Nec modica cenare times olus
Omne patella.

With these examples before them it is not at all astonishing that the Christian Fathers should have inculcated abstinence and fasting. As years advanced, however, and as religion became neglected among the masses, the practice of fasting lost much of its sacred prestige. St. BERNARD in his *serm. in cap. Jejun.* bears witness that in his day the whole community without distinction—Kings and princes, clergy and laity, nobles and plebeians, rich and poor—fasted during the lent until the evening: while St. THOMAS, in the age immediately succeeding, not only bears witness to the fact that in his time the discipline had so far relaxed that the Christians fasted only until the afternoon, but undertook to prove that they should not fast longer. The proper observance of the Lent sometimes originated serious disputes. During the English Heptarchy a very warm controversy was excited in Britain in reference to the time of keeping the Easter, which depended on a complicated consideration of the course of the sun and moon. It happened, as HUME relates, that the missionaries who had converted the Scots and Britons, had followed a different calendar from that which was observed at Rome in the ages when AUGUSTINE converted the Saxons. The Scots and Britons pleaded the antiquity of *their* usage; the Romans and their disciples, the Saxons, insisted on the universality of *theirs*. That Easter must necessarily be kept by a rule which comprehended both the day of the year and the age of the moon, was agreed to by all, but the Romans and Saxons called their antagonists Schismatics, because they celebrated Easter on the very day of the full moon in March, if that day fell on a Sunday, instead of waiting till the Sunday following. In order to render their opponents the more odious, they affirmed that once in seven years they concurred with the Jews in the time celebrating that festival. This and other controversies had excited such animosity between the British and Romish priests, that, instead of concurring in their endeavors to convert the idolatrous Saxons, they refused all communion together, and each regarded his opponent as no better than a Pagan. The dispute lasted for a century, and was at last settled by the entire prevalence of the Romish ritual over the Scotch and British, through the efforts of WILFRID, Bishop of Lindisfarne. Such, indeed, was generally the conclusion to those minor, but often bitter, differences. The ancient and general discipline was almost invariably reëstablished.

One of the most beneficial influences of this season of general humiliation and devotion was exhibited in the middle ages, inasmuch as the observances suggested an imitation not only of the Saviour's abasement, but still more of his charity. With the earliest Emperors the practice of freeing captives from their bonds on the last days of the fast was established, and the imperial law encouraged, likewise, private individuals to imitate, as far as possible, these acts of sovereign clemency. THEODOSIUS prescribed that, while every other judicial act should cease during Holy and Easter Week, an exception should be made in favor of all such acts as were necessary for the emancipation of slaves. Many of these acts of benevolence, money and charity are recorded; and the success of the plan was such that it was thought advisable to perpetuate it as far as possible. Accordingly, about the middle of the eleventh century, as a contemporary writer informs us, a ceremony founded upon the love, as well as the fear of God, was established in Aquitaine, and thence gradually spread over all France. It was of this tenor: that, from the vespers of Wednesday until Monday at daybreak, no one shall presume to take aught from any man by violence, or to avenge himself of his adversary, or to come down upon a surety for his engagements. Whoever infringed this public decree must either compound for his life, or, being excommunicate, be banished the country. It was agreed that this compact should bear the name of the "Truce of God." "There could be no doubt," our authority continues, "regarding the principle of this important regulation, if its original decadence had left us in the dark. That the ground of this consecration was the Passion, has been clearly recorded; but it is plain that the limits thus assigned were drawn from the ecclesiastical period of celebration, which is from the Wednesday afternoon at Tenebræ till the Monday following. Not aware of this, several modern authors have fallen into the mistake of shortening by one day this Truce of God, asserting it to have begun on Thursday evening."

The ceremonies observed on the Tenebræ, which are the three last days in the considering week in Lent, are characterised by extraordinary solemnity. In the Episcopal Church special services are set apart for each day in the week. On Good Friday the Epistle is taken from the 10th chapter of Hebrews, and the Gospel from the 19th chapter of St. John, which records the scourging of Christ by Pilate, and his crucifixion and death. The Catholic ceremonial exhausts every resource of art. It is for these services, of the Church particularly, that, as CHATEAUBRIAND, in the third part of his *Genie du Christianisme*, asserts: "*La musique sera ses chants, la peinture la représente dans ses douloureux triomphes, la sculpture se plut à rêver avec elle sur les tombeaux, et l'architecture lui bâtit des temples sublime et mystérieux comme sa pensée.*"

"The office of the Tenebræ is so called because a certain number of candles, placed on a triangular stand, are by degrees extinguished; one, that is, after each psalm, until a mystical darkness, it being still day, is produced. These offices begin each day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon." Thursday called Holy, or Maundy Thursday, is so termed from the Latin word *mandatum*, or "precept"—the first word of the anthem—"A new commandment I give to you," which is sung whilst the feet of certain poor men are being washed by the Pope in the Sistine Chapel.

The ceremonies of Friday have been thus described by a frequent eye-witness:

"The service throughout Friday is lugubrious and sad; the throne and altar are stripped bare of all ornament, the floor and seats in the chapel are bare, the mere dotal vestments black. After some moments of silent prostration, the priest proceeds to a broken and almost disordered service, the passion, according to St. John, is chanted; then follow prayers for all orders of men; the image of Christ crucified is unveiled with solemnity, (having been kept covered for a fortnight before,) and reverently kissed by all the clergy on the first day; while the *Improperia*, or 'Reproaches,' as they are called, are sung to the most pathetic music; and finally the service ends with vespers solemnly recited." Saturday, properly speaking, has no office—that which is performed on it belonging to the following night, and being entirely appropriated to Easter. "In conclusion comes Easter-day, the glorious consummation and crown of preceding sorrows—the goal of Christian desires—the Spring festival, as its name doth signify, after the griefs of a mourning Winter. The Pope sings solemn mass at the high altar of St. Peter's, and at its close gives his benediction to thousands crowded in the square below—many of whom are often pilgrims from considerable distances. The evening closes with universal rejoicings, expressed by the splendid illumination of St. Peter's, and the fireworks of the Castel Sant' Angelo."

In the Greek Church the celebration is no less impressive. A traveler of eminence who visited Russia early in the present Century, and whose work has long been a standard authority, gives a vivid, but, in certain aspects, a manifestly bigoted and prejudiced account of the mode of celebrating the Holy week and the Easter Festivities in Moscow. The third and most magnificent of all these ceremonies is solemnized two hours after midnight on the morning of Easter Sunday. It is called the ceremony of the Resurrection. At midnight the great bell of the Cathedral commences to toll, its sonorous vibrations sounding through the clear air for miles like the rolling of distant thunder, and at every instant accompanied by the noise of all the bells in Moscow. Every inhabitant is stirring, and the rolling of carriages in the streets is greater than at noonday. The whole city is in a blaze; lights are seen in all the windows, and innumerable torches cast their glare through the streets; the tower of the Cathedral is illuminated from its foundation to its cross. The vast edifice itself is filled with a prodigious assembly of all ages and sexes, bearing lighted wax tapers, to be afterwards heaped as vows upon the different shrines. The walls, the ceilings, and every part of this building, are covered with pictures of saints and martyrs. A religious procession, headed by the Archbishop, enters, and filing up the avenue made through the living mass, proceeds towards the throne; the loud chorus which burst forth at its entrance, continuing until the procession halts. After two hours have been spent in various ceremonies, the Bishop advances, holding forth a cross, which all the people crowd to embrace. As soon as their eagerness has been somewhat satisfied he retires to the sacristy to typify the search for the body of Christ; there putting on a plain purple robe, he again advances, exclaiming three times, in a very loud voice, "Christ is risen." Then follow the kissing of the relics by the ecclesiastics and the people. Then the celebration of the Easter commences. General rejoicing continues through the night and ensuing day; extravagant joy prevails on every side, but the wild riot of a Russian populace is full of humanity. Few disputes are heard; no blows are given; no lives endangered; universal joy and universal charity characterize the day. No meetings of any kind take place without repeating the expressions of joy and peace "Christas vosecrese," Christ is risen; to which the answer always is the same, "Vo istinny voscrese! He is risen indeed."

THE DAY AMONG UNITARIANS.

The usual services among the Unitarian Churches of this City were held yesterday morning. At the Church of the Messiah, in Broadway, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the pastor, Rev. S. OSGOOD. He read part of the 23d chapter of St. Luke. The sermon was founded on Luke xxiii: 33, "But Jesus, turning unto them, said, Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but for yourselves and your children." The discourse was eloquent.

GOOD FRIDAY AT DR. TYNG'S CHURCH—THE PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

The large and elegant church at Stuyvesant-square, in which Dr. TYNG's congregation worship, was densely crowded at the morning service in commemoration of Good Friday. The increased assemblage over that that usually attend on this occasion, were doubtless attracted by the announcement that Right Rev. Bishop POTTER would preach the customary sermon. The indisposition of the Right Rev. Bishop—though it did not prevent his presence on the occasion—deprived the audience of this expected gratification. After reading of the preliminary service usual on this day by Rev. Dr. DYER, a striking and effective discourse, and peculiarly appropriate to the day, was delivered by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

He took for his text the words:

That I may know him and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death.—Philippians, 3, 10.

At the close of the sermon, the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER administered the holy rite of confirmation to 47, comprising mainly the younger persons of the congregation. A few words, setting forth the new responsibilities thus assumed, were addressed them by the Provisional Bishop, after which benediction was pronounced, which closed the morning exercises.

THE ST. LOUIS CHURCH DIFFICULTY

To the Right Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 5.

RIGHT REVEREND SIR: The letter which you have been pleased to publish in the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, under date of the 20th of last March, has just been read by me; and since you have thought fit to make such a free use of my name, you will permit me to take the liberty to answer you "*in that polite language* which a *French gentleman knows so well how to use.*"

As it would no doubt be as tedious to you as to the public were I to follow you in your appreciation of the merits of the Hon. Senator PUTNAM'S bill, I will come at once to what concerns the Church of St. Louis, of Buffalo, and my poor self.

It is true, Sir, that you never demanded—that is to say in express words—the title to our church property, but after reading your pastoral letter of 1842 or 1843, of which you give a copy in your last letter, imposing upon the Catholic congregations of your diocese, as a condition *sine qua non*, to obey your requirements, under pain of being deprived of pastors in their churches, I leave it to any one to decide if we, of the St. Louis Church, were wrong in saying that you demanded their property; for it is plain that if we had submitted to your requirements, our charter of incorporation would have been annulled, consequently our right to our temporal administration and to our church property; for the whole would have passed under your absolute control and dominion! But, Sir, if this argument of mine on your pastoral letter is not conclusive, what are we to think of the decree adopted in the Synod of Baltimore in 1849, the fourth article being worded as follows:

Article IV. *The Fathers ordain*—that is, you and the other Bishops—*that all Churches, and all other ecclesiastical property, which have been acquired by donations of the offerings of the Faithful, for religious or charitable uses, belong to the Bishop of the Diocese, unless it shall by made to appear, and be confirmed by writings, that it was granted to some religious order of monks, or to some congregation of priests for their use.*

Is not that article conclusive? Does it not show plainly that you and Bishop TIMON demanded our church property? Our resistance to your demands was the only cause of all your accusations—particularly against the "spokesman"—and of your branding us in the public prints as infidels and liars! which is not very Christian, coming from an Archbishop! As to that part of your letter concerning the submission of the trustees of the St. Louis Church, on your return to your Episcopal visitation to Buffalo, "and which were complete, and unconditional, and who apologized for the schismatical course they had adopted, attributing it to their being unacquainted with the value of English words, and to the deceptions of Mr. WILLIAM B. LE COUTEULX, who was their interpreter of the Pastoral Letter, and who assured them that the Bishop was endeavoring to get possession of their church property, in order to give it to the Irish. That they could now easily see that said W. B. LECOUTEULX had been deceiving them from the beginning!"

It remains, indeed, Sir, all those feelings of a gentleman who respects his religion, and the rank which you occupy in our church, not to resent in the strongest terms the above assertions; but I have promised to be polite, and I will do it. My answer to said assertions will be limited to the following declaration, duly acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds, the original of which is in my hands, ready to be shown to any one wishing to see it:

We, the undersigned, surviving Trustees of the St. Louis Church, in full pursuit of the powers invested in us by Reverend John HUGHES, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, which took place in 1842 or 1843, on his second Episcopal visit in this city, declare by these presents, that the assertions of the Right Reverend Bishop, contained in his letter of the 20th of March of the present year, published in the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, concerning what we then, I have said about Mr. WILLIAM B. LECOUTEULX, is entirely and altogether incorrect, not having even the remembrance that his name was once pronounced during said interview. BUFFALO, April 3, 1855.

MARTIN FISHER,
(Signed,) JOSEPH HARBERBRO,
N. HAAS,
E. MINCK.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, } On this 3d day of April, in
City of Buffalo, Erie Co } the year 1855, before me personally came MARTIN FISHER, JOSEPH HARBERBRO, NICHOLAS GUTHNOT, and EDWARD MARTENBURG, to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and each separately and acknowledged that they have executed the same, for the purposes above mentioned.

(Signed,) NICHOLAS GUTHNOT,
Com. of Deeds.

As to the card, which at the time you caused to be published by the Trustees in the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City, "*as an amende honorable*," it was worded and even written by you, as a condition to your restoring a pastor in the St. Louis Church.

Your denial, Sir, of Cardinal FORNARI's interference with you to try to settle our difficulties, can never be conclusive for me, for I know too well the worth of that most learned, amiable and benevolent prelate, not to believe him incapable of making a promise and not to keep it. It was him who demanded me to go to Rome to ask redress, telling me that he was sure to be able to settle our matters with you. And it was him also who prevailed upon me to return to America, and made me promise to *see you on my arrival, to try once* more to settle our difficulties personally with you, asking me to inform him of the result of the interview. I did as he bade me, saw you, and the next day a letter, rendering him a faithful account of what had taken place between us, was on the way to Europe.

There is a coincidence, Sir, which rather runs against that denial of yours, in the fact *that two months after the departure of my letter for Europe, just the necessary time for you to receive one from the Worthy Cardinal*, you came to Buffalo and settled everything with the trustees, upon the publication of a card, showing that you was right and they wrong! I will drop this contest and leave it as you will have it, "A strange jumble of fact and fiction."

As to Rev. Mr. PAX, Pastor of the St. Louis Church, whom you would represent as a martyr of the Trustees, "who had actually been compelled, through ill-treatment from them and their adherents, to quit his post and return to his native country," I will affirm, upon my honor, that I never knew but of one difficulty between them, and that it came from the impossibility of said trustees to reimburse him the sum of *six hundred dollars*, immediately upon his demand, and which he had prevailed upon them to borrow of him, for some work to be done to the Church. However, he was soon paid by a collection made in the congregation.

That pastor, whom I knew well, was of a morose disposition, constantly regretting his native country, and expressing his intention to leave us, as soon as he would have acquired the means to make his mother comfortable. He came to us very poor, and through our liberality, in less than four years, went away to see his mother with *six thousand dollars*, which is a pretty fair compensation for so short a time of martyrdom!

I will abstain from saying anything about the paternal administration of Buffalo, since you pretend to know nothing about it; but I cannot help remarking how strange is that declaration from an Archbishop, speaking of the administrator of a diocese belonging to his Archiepiscopric!

Now, Sir, that I have answered the different parts of your letter containing accusations and denials, permit me to tell you how easily I can conceive your displeasure on finding that some Catholics had been so bold as to seek at the hands of their Legislature the maintenance of some temporal rights which they had enjoyed for many years, sanctioned by the civil laws of the country, and which you wanted to wrest from them, in virtue of a decree of Baltimore! I can as easily conceive your wrath against the "spokesman" of the trustees of the St. Louis Church, for his having dared to tender them that assistance which their situation needed. But, Sir, that "spokesman," possessing a pure conscience and a firm mind, can hear, without fear, your displeasure, your attacks, and all your efforts to injure a reputation which he has acquired by the rectitude of his conduct, his manners, and his kind and upright disposition.

It is my firm belief, Sir, although very few will dare to express it, that the great majority of the Catholics in this country will rejoice if Hon. Senator PUTNAM'S bill becomes a law! And I would not be at all surprised were some of the pastors also to rejoice, *but in petto*, as the greatest part of their earnings go towards helping the payment for the property bought by their bishops, or the building of their cathedrals and other establishments, and some of them are in a most precarious situation, almost bordering on starvation.

That law, compared with the evil which you set forth, "of a few congregations getting into debt," will be of greater advantage in giving to the Bishops more time to devote to their spiritual duties, by not being any more obliged to go to foreign countries, there to seek for the means to face their engagements at home for their purchase of real estate, &c., &c., giving the sad spectacle of their seeming more in quest of wealth than of souls. That law would also, in my opinion, have the advantage to destroy those reports about the influence of the Bishops in the elections, and be the means of putting an end to that jealousy and frequent strife between the Catholics and those of another religion.

Permit me to express to you here, in conclusion, my sincere regret to have been once more under the obligation to answer you, and that I would have preferred to have been left alone, which was so very easy for you to do. Still believe me to remain respectfully,

Right Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,
W. B. LeCOUTEULX.

NAVAL.—The United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*, LYNCH commander, sailed from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro on Feb. 4. The United States brig *Perry* from Norfolk for the Cadbury Islands, was spoken March 31, in lat. 34° 40', long. 60° 40' W., leaky, and was seen again next day standing in for Norfolk.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

Progress of the Vienna Conference.

THE FIRST POINT ACCEPTED

ALEXANDER'S SPEECH.

STORMING OF REDOUBT.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The Belgian Ministry.

EX-MINISTRY OF DENMARK ATTACKED.

Calcutta dates to Feb. 9, Shanghai dates to Jan. 16.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Unchanged.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool Saturday, the 24th ult., (1 P. M.,) arrived at New-York Friday noon.

The new screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, belonging to the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company, was brought round to Liverpool from the Clyde on the 17th. The *City of Baltimore* is the longest screw steamer in the world. She has been taken for six months by the French Government. Having coaled, and taken on board a picked crew of seventy men, the *City of Baltimore* set out, towing the ship *Ticonderoga* to Marseilles. The *Ticonderoga* will also embark French troops for the war.

The first of the four points of guarantee, namely, that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protectorate of the five powers, has been unanimously agreed to in the Congress of Vienna. The CZAR ALEXANDER has made several speeches,—mild to the diplomatic body, and strong to the army. On the whole, his language is interpreted in a pacific sense. The siege of Sebastopol makes but slow progress. Lord RAGLAN, in his latest dispatch, admits that the enemy is actively engaged in throwing up new works that enfilade the trenches, and that vast convoys of provisions and ammunition continue to enter the city. Some weeks will probably elapse ere either the Conference or the siege come to a conclusion.

The Liverpool Cotton market exhibited considerable activity, with ½d. advance. Breadstuffs showed a moderate business, with Indian Corn dearer. Bullion continued to increase. Money was easier, but not lower. Consols 92¼@92¾.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.
The First of the Four Points Accepted Unconditionally.

Although not fewer than forty persons in the city of Vienna must be fully aware of what has taken place at the meetings of the Conference, so well is the secret kept that almost nothing has been suffered to transpire to the agents of the public press. It is known, however, that the first of the four bases on which a peace is to be negotiated, has been accepted, *en bloc*, by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and M. DE TITOFF, and runs thus:

"ARTICLE 1. *Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.*"

Correspondence professess to state that as soon as the Representatives of the Five Powers—France, England, Austria, Turkey and Russia—had assembled, their credentials were produced and examined, and, when this preliminary ceremony was over, Count BUOL addressed a pacific or rather conciliatory speech to the other members of the Congress. He reminded his colleagues of the extreme importance of the question about to be discussed, and exhorted them to display the calmness and mutual forbearance which beseemed men who had duties of such high moment to discharge. When Count BUOL had ceased speaking, the Protocol of the 28th December was read, and laid on the table. The memorandum of Jan. 7 was then produced, and the Four Points having been read, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and M. DE TITOFF, the Russian Plenipotentaries, were asked whether they were prepared to treat on those bases. A reply having been given in the affirmative, it was proposed that "Bureau" (to be composed of a member of each of the four embassies, and of the director of the Austrian Chancellerie,) should be formed, whose duty it should be to keep all the different treaties ready for inspection, to copy state papers, &c. The foregoing preliminary matters having been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, the first of the Four Points was immediately entered upon, and was unanimously agreed to as above.

Count NESSELRODE, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critical.

RUSSIA.
The Vienna Conference.
From the Morning Post.

We are yet without intelligence of Saturday's proceedings at Vienna, and we believe that no authentic news of the signature of the protocol of the conference of Thursday has yet been received. This protocol, it will be remembered, is virtually a formal minute of the proceedings of Thursday, and therefore is the record of the verbal acceptance by the Russian plenipotentiaries of the four points, and of the interpretation put upon them.

It is hardly presumable that the Russian ambassadors have refused to sign upon Saturday that which they accepted verbally on Thursday, and therefore we may suppose that the Congress will proceed with its labors.

We have already warned the public not to entertain any rash hope that because Russia has accepted the four points as a basis of negotiation, that therefore negotiation will have any satisfactory result. Such satisfaction, however, as can be derived from the knowledge that discussion is opened, and negotiation on foot, is already afforded.

The Congress, always presuming that the first protocol has been signed, will now proceed to discuss the four points *seriatim*; and, therefore, the first, relative to the surrender of the Russian protectorate of the principalities will at the outset engage their attention. Now, to take this point as an example. It is evident that discussion will turn on the best mode of carrying into effect the requirements of the allies, and, therefore, it will have to be determined whether the protectorate ceded by Russia shall be exercised by the Five Powers—whether the principalities shall come under their present Constitution—whether there shall be any protectorate at all—whether they shall have a new Constitution. We merely indicate these as leading questions.

Again, with regard to the second point—the free navigation of the Danube—the Congress will have to determine how that shall be settled; whether Russia shall cede possession of the territory at the mouth of the Danube, or whether she shall retain possession, ceding the right of occupation, much as Turkey did with regard to the Danubian provinces; or whether she shall retain possession and occupation, subjecting, nevertheless, the supervision of the river and its navigation to a commission; and, again, in this event, whether such commission shall be formed only of Powers having a territorial interest in the navigation of the Danube, or whether France and England shall also have representatives in it.

The third point involves the most difficult of all questions for Russia—the real surrender of her preponderance in the Black Sea. We know she has accepted the four points in theory, but we have yet to see whether she can submit to their being practically, and really, and permanently carried out. There are, no doubt, a variety of modes by which Russian preponderance in the Black Sea may be apparently diminished or counter-balanced,

we may be called upon Congress to construct elaborately an arrangement and, finally, if the Russian ministers, still it may be asserted that the right of Russia and France to maintain at such places forces equivalent to those of Austria would be a mockery of equality, and the requirements of the third condition of peace. To this there is but one obvious answer.

The representatives of the powers assembled at Vienna will have to come to a decision on to this, and to determine whether it be not more advisable that the fortifications of Sebastopol shall be dismantled, and that, as formerly with regard to Antwerp, it shall no longer be a military but only a maritime port, and that the Russian fleet shall be reduced to the numbers merely necessary for the police of the Black Sea.

With regard to the fourth point—the claim of preponderance over the Christian subjects of the Porte—Russia will have to resign all claim to a right which we contend never existed, and which, of course, we could not set up here, even for the Four Powers. On the other hand, the Sultan will, no doubt, give to the Four Powers satisfactory assurance of his intention to place his Christian subjects on a footing of equality with Mussulmen. Further, the questions of revision of treaties, and specially those of Ivery-one, with a view to the full admission of Turkey into the European family, have to be discussed.

The Congress it will be seen, therefore, has before it an extensive debate to task. The consideration of the matters involved need not, however, be spun out over a long time. It will be sufficient to express on this or that point fully and generally, and the questions of minutiæ may be left for subsequent deliberation, if the Congress have a happy result.

No doubt all are animated by a sincere desire for peace, but for peace on their own conditions. Now Russia declares terms which shall in no way humiliate her. But we are unwilling to have concessions which shall be the mere signal of renewed war for the permanent peace will Russia yield to our resolves? We shall know in a short time.

The following is the text of the confidential dispatch addressed to

the Crimea. Confidently in your support, and in the assistance of the late Emperor, I have retained, up to this day, out of the duties of superior staff officer of the service, and of the particular secretaryship of Finland, in order to submit to you the papers indispensable to your signature, but preserving to you the dignity of Aide-de-camp general, and your functions in the presence of the Emperor. I render him full justice to the zeal and devotion which, notwithstanding the state of your health, you have, up to this time, had the important and arduous duties thereof to fulfil.

In the profound and general grief caused by the death of our benefactor, we shall find consolation in the courage, truly Russian, with which the troops entrusted to your command have received the enemy and combatted his attempts.

Thank in my name all the valorous defenders of Sebastopol for the brilliant feats of arms with which they have enriched our military annals. From the bosom of the eternal life where he reposes, the august chief of this great army blesses their unparalleled firmness and intrepidity. I am ever your affectionate

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

A New Basis of Arrangement spoken of.

According to conversational rumor the following arrangement, if its details could be adjusted, would meet the views of all parties. Russia would not object to concede the entire freedom of the Black Sea, and the opening of the Danube, as also the permission to escort Turkish forts on the Asiatic side of the Euxine; and would consent to receive consuls within Sebastopol. If this be conceded, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles could not be closed against Russia, consequently her fleets would be free to visit the Mediterranean. This rumor, it must be observed, is given as mere rumor.

The Porte Throws Obstacles in the Way!

If we may credit intelligence from Constantinople, of March 12, further complications may arise from the attitude taken by the Turkish Government. It is stated that ARIF EFFENDI has received instructions to maintain the undiminished sovereignty of the Porte over the Dardanelles. He is also to protest against the Christians of the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte desires the participation of Prussia in the Conferences of Vienna.

ALI PACHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned by telegraph to Vienna.

THE WAR.

Storming of the Mamelon Redoubt.

Describing the recent storming of a Russian redoubt by the French, the London *Times* says, editorially:

It appears by the last accounts that the purpose of the allied Generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment, followed by an assault. Two experimental attacks have been made by the French, in two different ways, which serve to show that it is not easy to gain an advantage over an indefatigable antagonist. It appears from both the Russian and French reports that in the night of the 21st of February the Russians succeeded in throwing up with great rapidity a new redoubt on the right bank of the ravine-ing harbor. Within forty-eight hours Gen. CANROBERT resolved to force the new position, and the attack was made before the work had been completed. A large body of French troops, under Gen. MONET, advanced in the night of the 22d against this redoubt. The Zouaves rushed upon the entrenchments with the utmost bravery, and a sanguinary contest ensued, which cost nearly 500 of these admirable soldiers. The Russian infantry regiments of Selenghinsk and Volhynia, under General KRUEGER-SHEFF, defended the work with great steadiness, and after a severe combat the French column was compelled to retreat. This unfortunate result has been attributed to several causes. The disclosure by spies of the French plan of attack, the fire of the Russian vessels in the harbor and from the surrounding forts, and a want of steadiness on the part of one portion of the assailants, who are said to have led the Zouaves to bear the brunt of the engagement. We are unable to determine with certainty what amount of truth there may be in these statements, but it is undoubtedly true that the Russians appear to have expected the attack, and had occupied the position with a small army rather than with a detachment in proportion to its extent. On the side of the French the force consisted of only half a brigade of Zouaves, 1,600 strong; two battalions of *voltigeurs*, 2,200 strong, and 600 volunteers—in all, less than 4,500 men. The Russians were 10,000 strong, and the unfortunate Zouaves fell into a regular ambuscade. Nevertheless, such was the dauntless vigor of these troops, that they stormed the redoubt, and held one-half of it against fearful odds, when the Russians succeeded in outflanking the column; the marines were separated from the Zouaves, and driven back in all directions, and the latter were completely surrounded by the enemy. A second time they succeeded, by sheer hand-to-hand fighting, in completing the capture of the redoubt, but no sooner had the Russian infantry fallen back, than the batteries and ships opened a terrible fire upon the work, and rendered it perfectly untenable. At last, not till then the General MONET, who was twice severely wounded, ordered a retreat—and, though the night was dimsctrous from the loss of many hundred lives, and the failure of the chief object, the gallantry displayed by the Zouaves was such that little disheartenment could be combed with it.

The following, from the *Moniteur*, is Gen. CANROBERT's official dispatch:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Feb. 27, 1855.

To the Minister of War:

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: I have the honor to send you details of the *coup de main* executed in the night between the 22d and 23d of February in advance of our right line of attack.

The following Corps-ations had been taken: A detachment of engineers and a detachment of artillery, two battalions of the 2d Zouaves, under Col. CLER, and the battalions of the 4th Regiment of Marines, under Commander MARAINE, commanded by Gen. MONET, were to carry the redoubt constructed by the Russians in front of our right lines. Two battalions of the 6th and 10th of the line formed the reserve. The whole was commanded by Gen. MAYRAN, and the operation was under the superintendence and direction of Gen. BOSQUET, commander of the second corps.

The Russian work had some antecedents in advances, which, in the obscurity of the night, offered obstacles of which it was difficult to appreciate the disposition or strength. The troops destined for the attack, stood and moved close to the white earthworks on the French left and centre overlooking these obstacles, the Zouaves, led by Col. CLER, and having Gen. MONET, (who had already received four wounds,) at their head, penetrated into the redoubt under a heavy fire of musketry, and threw themselves upon the dense body of Russian infantry who were within. This infantry gave way after a short but severe struggle, in which the detachment of engineers, under Captain VALERQUE, took a brilliant part, as did also the artillery commanded by Lieut. DELAFOSSE. The Zouaves displayed the most remarkable intrepidity.

The enemy had suffered considerable losses. The object we had proposed was attained, and we could not think of holding a position open on all sides to the Russian artillery; but we had shown them once more our superiority in action. Our return to our lines was accomplished without the enemy (who were struck with astonishment) molesting us, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, and the reserve who had left the trenches, to cover, if necessary, our retreat, did not meet with any one.

Our loss was considerable, but not in proportion to the danger of this nocturnal contest, where our soldiers were exposed, until their return to the trenches, to the fire of the town. Our troops behaved admirably, as they always do, and I cannot praise them too highly.

(Signed) CANROBERT.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* gives a long account of the same affair. The report sums up by saying:

"Twice the enemy (French) attempted to renew the attack, but each time was driven back with loss to the trenches. Finally, after an hour's combat at the point of the bayonet, during which the Russian drummers never ceased to beat the charge, the enemy was compelled to retire, leaving in our power more than 100 killed, among whom were eight officers. We recovered our troops took 30 prisoners, of whom five were officers. In all, the loss of the enemy was not under 600 men, for during their retreat they were exposed to the heavy fire of the neighboring bastions, and of the steamers *Vladimir*, *Chersonese*, and *Gromonosets*, anchored in the roadstead. On our side we had 63 men killed, and five subaltern officers, and 300 men wounded."

More Redoubts or Storm.

The following dispatch had been received at St. Petersburg, from Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN.

"In the night between the 10th and 11th, we erected a new redoubt about 300 yards in front of the Kornilloff Bastion. Our works are carried on with success."

The *Invalide Russe* has the following respecting the second redoubt, thrown up by the Russians in front of the fortifications of Sebastopol:

"Our last bulletin of the operations before Sebastopol, announced that our troops had commenced the construction of a redoubt on the incline of Mount Sapoune, which forms the right side of the Careening Bay. It results from the report of Gen. Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated Feb. 27, (1st of March) that the redoubt in question was completed, and that, with a view still more to annoy the besiegers, the construction of a second redoubt was continued in the night between the 16th and 17th of February, (Feb. 28th to 1st March,) in advance of the first, above the Bay of St. George. Our night operations were not perceived by the enemy, and their fire of musketry opened at daybreak could no longer impede us in our work. These redoubts are named after the regiments employed in constructing them—the first the Selinghinsk, the second the Volhynian redoubt. The mining galleries of the enemy against the fortifications of Sebastopol do not advance. Nothing remarkable has taken place before Eupatoria."

MARCH 6.—The weather was fine and mild. A bright moon impeded operations by night. The French had not renewed their attack on the Russian works near the Malakoff tower. Eight thousand Russians were at Tchorgoun. The Russians were advancing towards Inkermann, and were constructing new batteries there. The English position is well fortified. General BOSQUETS remains in the Crimea at the request of Lord RAGLAN. A continual fire was kept up between the French and Russians. The health of the allied troops was satisfactory. The Russians had received reinforcements. At an Allied Council of War, held on the 4th, it was resolved to recommence active operations.

Raglan's Reasons.

MARCH 6.—A dispatch from Lord RAGLAN, of date March 4, to the Minister of War, mentions that the weather was fine and dry; that the sick were deriving benefit from the change; that Gen. PENNEFATHER had rejoined his division, "looking remarkably well;" (!) that a new battery of three British guns had caused two small Russian steamers to leave their moorings; that the enemy continued to manifest great activity in bringing up platforms timber and guns to arm the advance works they have thrown up; and, (says Lord RAGLAN,) "Vast Russian convoys are daily observed arriving on the north side of the town, and I learn, from information entitled to credit, that the road leading from Simpheropol is covered with wains laden with provisions and munitions of war."

Omer Pacha.

On March 3d OMER PACHA'S force in the Crimea was 35,000, including 1,000 horse, and four batteries. Reinforcements continued to arrive, and the troops were well off for provisions.

Nicholas' Death Announced at Sebastopol.

The courier who took the news of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS to Sebastopol passed through Simpheropol on the morning of the 9th. The dispatch reached Sebastopol the same day, and in the evening the troops were drawn up on the square of the theatre, and the thanks sent by the Czar just before his death were communicated to the army, and were well received.

An Anglo-French squadron of twenty-five steamers is on the way to Genoa, to embark the Sardinian troops for the Crimea.

A Russian dispatch states that as the Malakoff tower is considered the key to the defences of Sebastopol, the batteries covering it have been doubled by an inner line, and some have been trebly strengthened. It is not true that "Sebastopol was in flames," as reported, from the effects of the new French rockets. Those missiles had done considerable damage, but not of an important nature.

From Constantinople, letters, of March 12 mention that continued shocks of earthquake were felt. The Sulphur Springs of Brousa had been dried up. Mount Olympus smoked like a volcano.

A dispatch from Lord RAGLAN announces to his Government that the Russians have sunk three or four more ships-of-war in Sebastopol Harbor, and there are now four barriers, two lines of sunken ships and two booms.

A French Hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground. Ninety-six persons perished.

The palace of Beglerbeg had been repaired and put in order for the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Dispatches from Admiral LYONS give details of the recent capture of guns and stores at Kerseh.

The Pope had sent an embassy of condolence and friendship to the Emperor ALEXANDER.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* issued a supplement of twelve pages describing the funeral cortege of the Emperor NICHOLAS. The body of NICHOLAS was embalmed.

It is reported that Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF has orders from St. Petersburg to take Eupatoria at any price, and he was preparing to obey.

A much more cheerful tone prevails in the camp of the besiegers. The English officers have established horse races on the "Karani Race Course," and in the absence of foxes, dog hunts are notified to come off every Tuesday and Friday. Several Frenchmen have written home for seeds, to cultivate salad gardens.

Letters state that the Russian preparations indicate an eventual evacuation of Bessarabia, without a contest,

A separate treaty, it is stated, will be concluded between Sardinia and the Porte, to regulate the matters of detail outstanding between the two powers, respecting the army contingent.

A circular has been issued by the Court of St. Petersburg to the Russian Representatives abroad. It states that the mission of the new Emperor is to shield the integrity of Russia, but especially to restore peace to his Empire and to the world. The instructions to the Russian Representatives at Vienna have been renewed in this sense.

The French have obtained firmans to erect Latin churches at Trebizonde, Metelin, Mersine and Bingasi.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* publishes an imperial letter, thanking the citizens for their sympathy on the occasion of the death of the late Emperor.

The *Gazette* publishes several appointments. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is given, in his quality of Grand Admiral, the direction of the fleet and the Ministry of Marine; Prince MENSCHIKOFF is relieved, at his own request, on the plea of ill health, from active command, retaining his rank as Aid-de-Camp and Member of the Council of the Empire; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF II. is appointed Commander in Chief of the land and sea forces in the Crimea, and retaining the chief command of the Army of the South.

A nocturnal levy of recruits was made throughout Russian Poland on the night of the 12th.

BALTIC.

The navigation of the Great Belt is now open. Kiel was partially open, and the ice was breaking up generally.

A flying squadron—the first installment of the English Baltic fleet—sailed from Spithead March 20, for Kiel. The squadron is under the command of Capt. WATSON, and comprises the ships *Imperieuse*, *Eurydice*, *Arrogant*, *Esk*, *Turter*, *Archer*, and *Conflict*, in all 714 guns. Thousands of spectators witnessed their departure.

A Brighter Look in the Crimea.

The last accounts from the Crimea, extending to the 8th of March, present a most agreeable contrast to the painful and unvarying record of *hardships, privations, and inaction which we have* been compelled for so many weeks and months to lay before our readers. As if by some sudden and beneficent influence, the touch of Spring has reached the army, and everything bears the marks of refreshed energy and reviving activity. The weather is fine, and the heavy damps which had soaked into the loose soil are almost dried up. The new commandant of Balaklava, Colonel HARDINGE, has already changed the aspect of the town, and Lord RAGLAN, with the chief officers of his staff, is again visible at the camp, at the port, and in the lines. The hideous and accumulated filth, which rendered this sojourn of British troops untenable even by the unclean animals, is swept away. A naval arsenal, with storehouses, has risen under the cliff. The troops have fresh provisions, and even vegetables; huts have been erected, and clothes distributed; large numbers of mules and ponies have arrived for the transport service, and the army has regained an air of cheerfulness and confidence which appeared for some time to have deserted those who were most interested in its welfare.

The War in Asia—Reported Capture of the Turkish Camp.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following:

"After their defeat on the 16th June, 1854, on the Tchetok, the Turks were compelled to remain on the defensive on the frontiers of Gouriel; and to cover their territory they had formed near the villages of Lochvy and Okhtchamoury two entrenched camps occupied by their advanced detachments to the number of 5,000 men in each camp.

"On the night between the 18th and 19th of January last, (30th, 31st,) Captain Prince GOURIEL, head of the Gouriel militia, attacked the Turkish camps with great success. Crossing the frontier near the bridge of Tchotok, he advanced rapidly on Lochvy, and vigorously charged the Turks, who advanced to meet him. Notwithstanding their numerical superiority, the Turks were beaten. The militia pursued them into their camp, which they destroyed, after driving out the Turks. Meantime the Turkish troops who occupied the camp at Okhtchamoury, advanced to the support of those at Lochvy, but on the road they were met by a division of the Gouriel militia, under Ensign DJORELI, who, after a lengthened skirmish, defeated them. On the first shots being fired, the inhabitants of the neighboring village of Gouriel hastened to take part in the combat against the Turks. Their readiness is a proof of the good will of the frontier population. The loss of the Turks is considerable. On our (Russian) side we had 4 men killed and 20 wounded."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wednesday, the 21st of March, was observed throughout Great Britain as a National Fast on account of the war.

The London Times on the Fast—What to Pray For.

We are quite sure there are those who think it better that the people of England should not follow the light of reason and common sense in so awful a thing as "a solemn Fast, Humiliation and Prayer." They would rather that we fasted and humbled ourselves, and prayed for some safe generalities. In our opinion generalities are unsafe. Indeed, there is a considerable degree of specification in the purposes authoritatively assigned for this day's observance. It is, "in order to obtain pardon for our sins; and, in the most solemn and devout manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of peace to Her Majesty and her dominions." Here we pray for the blessing of Heaven on our arms; in other words, for the defeat of the enemy, by the capture of Sebastopol, or some other success. Now, it is a plain and undisputed matter of fact that the worst enemy, the only enemy we do not conquer as soon as we are brought face to face with him, is the vicious system of our army, and of the departments concerned in the conduct of the war. We have been beaten, embarrassed, paralyzed, and disgraced, not by the Russians, but by persons placed where they are in spite of their known unfitness to meet the requirements of a serious contest. If prayer come from the heart, and be not a mere moving of the lips, it will go straight to the mark, and deal with some real and palpable evil. Now, not one man in a hundred will this day be so foolish as to expect that the war is to be brought to a close by any failure of spirit or of skill in the garrison of Sebastopol or the military police of Russia. Common sense tells every man that our reasonable hope lies in the employment of proper men in our Government and our army, and in the removal of that bad system which has hitherto prevented it. Were the people of England properly encouraged to use the light of their reason as to the thing to be prayed for, we are satisfied there would be no want of faith as to the success of their prayers. Indeed, we hope and trust that not a few who read these words, or hear our honest counsel, will proceed at once to the Throne of All Grace, and add to the usual prayers for our rulers, our Parliament, our army, our sick and wounded, and our very foes, particular prayers for the removal of all corrupt influence, favor, unfairness, negligence, and other abuse in the management of our armies and the conduct of this war. Let them pray for the selection of good and approved soldiers, and for such an improvement in the organization of our Government and the national defences as shall spare us from the ignominious spectacle we now present of a people at war, not with the external foe, but with one another.

Position of Prussia.

Lord LYNDHURST, in the House of Lords, brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which excited great interest in the country—"to call the attention of Parliament to the position of Prussia with reference to the approaching negotiations at Vienna." LYNDHURST, in a speech of great length and ability, proceeded to demonstrate from diplomatic documents that the conduct of Prussia throughout the whole of the question at issue between Russia and the Western Powers had been stamped by weakness, vacillation and bad faith. He concluded by warning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Earl of CLARENDON, against entering into any alliance with so doubtful a friend as Prussia, within the past few months, had proved herself to be.

The Earl of CLARENDON did not rise to reply to Lord LYNDHURST with any intention of becoming the apologist of Prussia. It was melancholy to see a State, entitled by position, population and intelligence, to take her place among the great Powers of Europe, voluntarily descending from that rank by a course of policy contrary to the true interests of the nation, and which might be characterized as neither European, German nor Prussian. Still, however eccentric her course might be, he yet entertained hopes that she would not persist in trampling on her subjects, but that she would at last awaken to the remembrance that she is a great Power, and that she would throw in her lot with the rest of civilized Europe. At present, Prussia was in an isolated and false position, and therefore powerless. From this position it was the wish of England, France, and Austria that she should be delivered. No pains should be spared by Britain to attain this result, by friendly advances, made with every regard to the honor and dignity of Prussia as a great and independent Power.

Hungary and Poland.

In the House of Commons, Lord W. GRAHAM asked the Government whether the Austrian Ambassador had called for explanation of words said to have been used by Sir R. PEEL, a member of the present Administration, that "no settlement of the Eastern question would be satisfactory unless Hungary and Poland were restored."

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the Austrian Government had known, all along, that the Government of Britain would regard it as a great misfortune if Hungary were to be separated from the Austrian Empire. With respect to Poland, in his (PALMERSTON's) opinion, that kingdom was a standing menace to Germany, and it was for the Governments of Germany to determine how far it endangered their interests; but the negotiations going on at Vienna were confined to the four points, and the Austrian Ambassador and Government were perfectly cognizant of the views and objects of the British Government.

The Colony of Newfoundland.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in the Commons, inquired what was the intended policy of the Administration with respect to the Colony of Newfoundland; whether the people of that colony were to be permitted to have, as promised, a responsible Government; whether or not the complaints of the people against the Governor, who, it was said, had rendered himself very unpopular, were about to be listened to; and whether it was the intention of the Government to remove him from Newfoundland to New-Brunswick.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in reply, that it was the firm intention of the British Government to keep faith with the people of Newfoundland with regard to their having a responsible Government, and steps had been taken to carry the promise into execution. He thought the course taken by the Governor in respect to the elections was founded in law. As to the personal question, he declined to state what might be the intention of the Government in respect to the removal, continuance, or exchange of colonial Governors. All he could say was that the Colony of Newfoundland should enjoy, in reality, the advantages of responsible government.

A singular accident occurred at Bristol. A cast-iron bridge, consisting of a single arch of 160 feet span, with six iron ribs, trussed by iron girders, tied and pinned, and supported by cast-iron stanchions, was struck by a steam propeller, and instantly the whole bridge fell with a tremendous crash into the river Avon. Several persons who were on the bridge when it fell are supposed to be lost. The bridge, which was known as "Hill's Bridge," was erected by the Coalbrook-dale Iron Works Company, and occupied in its erection from 1805 to 1809. In 1808 part of the iron and stone work fell, and killed or wounded thirty-two persons. The steamer that caused the fall of the bridge had no cargo on board, and was propelled by an engine of no more than six horse power.

LOUIS KOSSUTH announces, by advertisement, that he has formed a permanent engagement with the London *Atlas*, and solicits subscriptions for that (weekly) paper.

The candidates for the Parliamentary representation of Liverpool, are Sir S. GEORGE BONHAM, Conservative, and Jos. C. EWART, Liberal. The Conservative will probably win.

The Parliamentary inquiry into the management of the army of the Crimea continued its investigations, and continued to elicit evidence that the most extraordinary confusion prevailed in all departments of the administration of the army. The proceedings were drawing to a close.

Parliament had been busied, without result, with the question of abolition of the newspaper stamp.

A deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool had an interview with the Government upon the subject of the present unsatisfactory state of the law relating to bills of lading.

Lord ERSKINE, eldest son of the celebrated Chancellor ERSKINE, died at Brighton on the 19th. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington in 1806.

In the celebrated trial BUTLER *vs.* MOUNTGARRETT, the new verdict has been given for the defendants. This cause involves the Mountgarrett Peerage and £10,000 a year.

An autograph letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON was sold at auction in London for £5. The sale of the BERNAL collection of curiosities continued at enormous prices.

The West India and Brasilian Mail Steamers *Parana* and *Great Western* had arrived at Southampton; their dates have been forestalled.

JOHN O'CONNOR, late of Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland, addresses to the London *Times* the following letter, under date of New-York, March 5:

"In the name of God and humanity, I entreat you to use your powerful and influential paper to stop the emigration of my miserable countrymen from dear old Ireland. They are suffering all kinds of privation here, thousands supported on public charity, lodging in the station-houses, and the thermometer 10° below zero; no work, and no chance of any. In the midst of this distress 1,200 people landed to-day, and thousands are expected. Are the people mad that they thus rush on death and destruction? The Americans are a liberal people; they do all they can, but millions will not sustain the poor foreigners here. Soup-houses in all the wards are daily crowded with poor. How can it be otherwise? The emigrants land here at the rate of 10,000 a week; 60,000 arrived last year, and there will be more this year if not stopped by the interference of humane men in England. The scene here is heartrending. The work in the warehouses, canals, and factories is suspended, which adds to the misery I describe."

American Diplomacy—The Ostend Affair.

From the London Times, March 24.

The diplomacy of the United States of America is certainly a very singular profession. It combines with the utmost publicity the habitual pursuit of dishonorable objects by clandestine means, and, while it professes to act like all the institutions of the American people, on the maxim of WASHINGTON, it descends to practices which WASHINGTON would have dealt with as he dealt with those of M. GENET and Major ANDRE. For certain purposes, the diplomatic agents of the United States are not ashamed of attempting to conspire with a view, of course, to their own personal aggrandizement and their personal advantage. But they conspire publicly; they tell before Congress and Congress points for the benefit of mankind, their schemes and declarations that they have conspired, are conspiring, and will conspire; they publish that insurrection which would set all Europe in a blaze if they were avowed by a member of the elder family of nations, and which would justify a declaration of war if they were seriously entertained by the American Government, are entertained with perfect impunity by the agents and representatives of that Government on foreign missions.

There was a time when American diplomacy was regarded as a plain, homespun, wholesome sort of service, which was held up to the imitation of this country by politicians of the school of Mr. GROTE of the late JOSEPH HUME. American Ministers were supposed to be wholly removed from the artifices of courts and the gabbleism of diplomatic intercourse. Their instructions were to abstain from all those acts of interference which cause nine-tenths of the troubles of mankind—to maintain their own dignity without encroaching on the rights of others, and to rely on the governing strength and prosperity of the American people to secure for them the station they deserve among the States of the world. These simple maxims are, however, very much out of date. The representatives of the Government of President PIERCE and his immediate predecessors have brought with them to Europe a different assortment of notions; and no later than last Autumn a regular Conference was held by those gentlemen in one of the towns of Belgium to discuss and determine questions, which, if they could be seriously regarded, might threaten the peace of the other hemisphere. This meeting was attended by Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister in London; by Mr. MASON, from Paris, and by Mr. SOULE, from Madrid; and the chief topic under the consideration of these plenipotentiaries was the acquisition of Cuba. The dispatch in which they communicated to the Cabinet of Washington the result of their deliberations was dated from Aix-la-Chapelle, the 18th of October, 1854; and it contains the following extraordinary passage, which appears to us to deserve the utmost publicity, especially as two of the gentlemen who signed it are still accredited to the Courts of England and France:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and which may have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we have the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

"Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger, or actually to consume, the fair fabric of our Union."

According to this doctrine, it is obvious that no such thing as political right can exist in the world; for the test applied to the condition of a foreign dependency is not whether the actual possessor is entitled to hold a thing, but whether it suits the convenience of anybody else to take it from him. It is an application of M. LOUIS BLANC's theory to the rights of nations, when he decreed from the Luxembourg that the wages of mankind ought to be regulated, not by their earnings, but by their wants. If my peace of mind is destroyed because my neighbor overlooks my garden—if my pretensions to success in life are opposed by a successful rival,—or if, in short, anything occurs to infringe upon the golden rule of self, "then, by every law, human and divine," according to these modern interpreters of justice and policy, we are justified in wresting the object of our aversion or our cupidity from its owner, if we have the power. The old definition of justice and the rights of property was, "*Sic vere tuo ut alienum non ladas*;" but the modern instances of this ancient saw is, "Use other men's possessions so as to prevent them from injuring yourself." We really congratulate nothing lives and carpenters would be out of work. This is the deliberate opinion of the three principal Americans chosen and sent by the Government of Washington to represent its principles and to uphold its character in Europe, and we are bound to suppose that they represent at least some considerable class of opinions in the United States.

If the existence of Cuba as a Spanish Colony can in any way affect the internal peace and union of the American Republics—above all, if the principles of emancipation, of independence, and of human freedom from the bondage of the planter and the scourge of Slavery were ever to strike root in that soil, watered as it is with the blood of so many millions of negroes—then, indeed, the duties of these American patriots would become imperative, and they must hasten to impose on the inhabitants of Cuba a yoke far more onerous, as far as the black population is concerned, than of Catholic and Monarchical Spain. So that the greater the progress of the island, and the more it becomes assimilated to the free West Indian Colonies of this country, the greater would be the inducement to these American statesmen to extend their territories by invasion and by conquest. That is precisely the argument by which the Czars of Russia justified their interference in Poland in the last century, and their aggressions on Turkey in our own time—self-interest disguised under the plea of self-defence—imaginary dangers conjured up to palliate real injustice—a wrong to another described as a duty to posterity. These are the old sophisms by which attempts have ever been made to bring the excesses of rapacity and ambition within the code of international morality. They are, in truth, no better than gross and palpable lies; they deceive no one, not even those by whom they are uttered; and we are sure that nothing more worthy of a free people than to repudiate with the indignation they deserve these maxims, which are fatal to the true dignity of the United States, because they are dishonest and untrue. Whatever may be the fate of Cuba, there is no reason that any change in its social condition, (if, indeed, any such change is likely to take place) should produce more powerful effects on the United States than the loss of St. Domingo by France, or the emancipation of the blacks of Jamaica by England. To carry out the detestable principle now avowed, it would be necessary for the United States to absorb, one by one, the islands which stud the Caribbean Sea, or to strip them of the privileges of free men, which we have bestowed on their black inhabitants, and so reduce them once more to be an Archipelago of slaves. Do the American diplomats who hold this language suppose that the internal peace and existence of their justly cherished Union are to be bought at such a price? They are strangely mistaken. The conflict with Spain which their designs on Cuba must occasion, the coolness with France and England to which it would give rise, the horrible success which must take place in the island itself before the black population could be reduced to absolute and passive obedience to the American laws, are not the greatest perils which this policy would call into life. Far from being a cause of union and strength to the people of America, we are satisfied that it must be fraught for so atrocious an object, defended by such arguments as these, and tending to such fatal results, would be opposed by no inconsiderable part of the States. The freemen of America would ask how long they are to endure the opprobrium and participate in the guilt of the slaveholders and the Slave States, whose simplest notions of morality and duty are tainted by the institution under which they live; the barely States of the North would not come down their forces to rivet fetters on the slaves of Cuba, and to place in the dominion of the Union the representatives of another slaveholding community; and the reaction would extend with alarming violence against the interests of the slave-owners in the South. By the nature of things, that conflict would be fought out not on the soil of Cuba—the battle must be lost or won in the heart of the United States.

We trust that, in spite of the extravagant conduct of many of the diplomatic agents named by Mr. PIERCE, their power is limited and their influence on the decline. The late Congress has terminated its labors and its existence, and another assembly, elected under a new order of ascendancy, has succeeded to it. The members of this body are untried men, and the principles of what is termed the "Know-Nothing party" have not yet been seen in action; but, so far as we are acquainted with them, we refer them to the schemes of these demagogues who sought to supply their own internal weakness by foreign agitation; and we are not without hopes that the good sense of the nation may continue to hold in check the folly and violence of its rulers.

Opening of the British Museum on Sunday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 22.

Sir J. WALMSLEY moved the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes of this metropolis, if the collections of Natural History and of Art in the British Museum and the National Gallery were open to the public inspection after morning service on Sundays." The honorable gentleman relied for the success of his motion upon the same arguments which Mr. HUME was formerly in the habit of using in advocating the same object.

Mr. BIGGS seconded the motion, arguing that there was no Scriptural injunction to keep the first day of the week, which was contrary to the fourth Commandment. It was only kept in consequence of a Christian custom, which, however, celebrated the day by devoting the first part to religious duties and the remainder to healthful recreation. It was still kept thus over Europe, and was thus kept in England until the Scotch army, in the reign of the first CHARLES, brought in a gloomy and ascetic mode of keeping it. They might as well imagine they were keeping the Sabbath if they carried their gloom to the Wednesday or Thursday as by doing as they did now.

Mr. L. DAVIES opposed the motion, and said it mattered little whether the Sabbath now observed were the precise day which was observed in former times, but there would be an end to the observance of any day if the public establishments of the country should be thrown open to the public on that which should be devoted to the Lord.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND said the seventh day must be the Sabbath, for the meaning of the word "Sabbath" was "seventh;" but it was absurd to say that our Sabbath was not the Lord's day, when devoted to Him, even though it might not be the seventh. Individuals might act as they thought proper, according to what they might think desecration or otherwise; but it was another thing for the nation to take a step which would at once give a sanction to its general desecration.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD could not agree that the "Sabbath" day meant the "seventh," but that every day of rest and should be kept holy. He strongly opposed the motion, on account of the commercialists, and hoped the House would not sanction a system of Sunday.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved, by an amendment, that "The National Gallery and the British Museum should remain closed on Sundays as heretofore, and that they should be opened every day in the week except Sundays; but as all events they should be open on Saturdays and Mondays, those days being most convenient to the working classes."

Mr. KINNAIRD said he was apprehensive of this question while it was in the hands of Mr. HUME, but he was obliged to those who had now brought it forward, for they had given it a blow from which he believed it would never recover. He believed that if the Sabbath should be thus broken in upon the result would be that the working classes would be obliged to work seven days for six days' pay.

Lord STANLEY said that all the objections might be disposed under two heads—first, the sanctity of the Sabbath; and secondly, the additional labor to Government officials. With respect to the first, he must say that intellectual and moral improvement, such as would be required in these institutions, was in itself a part of religion. There was, therefore, no antagonism in the matter of religion and mental occupation. The working man had no time in the week days to visit such institutions as the British Museum, and competition was so great in this country that it might be a very long time before they would have the leisure to do so. If the proposition were adopted, he believed the result would be that for one person who would be taken from church by those institutions, ten would be taken from the public houses. He should vote for the motion as one both edificationary and moral, and calculated to confer great benefit on the community.

Mr. E. BALL opposed the motion, and said he had never heard a speech with so much regret as that of Lord STANLEY.

Mr. GOULBURN stated the arrangements existing at the Museum, which was always closed on Saturdays; but if the House should think it desirable that it should be open on a portion of the Saturday, the Trustees would do all in their power to carry out that desire. He was decidedly opposed to opening these institutions on Sundays.

Mr. W. J. FOX supported the motion, as Sunday was the only day of which the working classes could avail themselves to visit such institutions as the British Museum.

Lord PALMERSTON said he should vote against both the original motion and the amendment. He thought it highly desirable to encourage a respectful observance of the Sabbath. He thought the Sunday should be a day of rest, of religious duty, and of innocent cheerful recreation; but it was highly inexpedient that Parliament should set itself in opposition to the religious feelings of a very large portion of the public. The amendment he should oppose, on the ground of the difficulties of acquiescence, as stated by Mr. GOULBURN.

After some observations from Mr. BARROW and Mr. HEYWOOD,

Sir J. WALMSLEY replied, and said it was not his wish to press the matter further, as he perceived the majority of the House was against him. On being called upon to divide, he said he would do so, as it appeared to be the wish of the House.

The House then divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 235 to 43.

FRANCE.

Speech to the Troops—The Journey to the East.

On Tuesday, the 20th of March, the Emperor reviewed the whole of the Imperial Guards, in campaigning equipment, and presented standards to the Cent-Gardes, with the following speech:

SOLDIERS! The army is the true nobility of our country. It preserves intact from age to age the traditions of glory and of national honor, and your genealogical tree is here, (pointing to the colors.) It marks, at each generation, a new victory. Take, then, these flags. I confide them to your honor, your courage, and your patriotism.

Rapturous applause greeted this oration.

The latest Parisian *mot* has reference to the rumored journey of the Emperor and Empress to the East. *L'Imperatrice va à Jerusalem en Pélerine dans l'espoir d'en revenir en Sainte* (*sainte*.)

BELGIUM.

The New Ministry.

The following Ministry was formed, and only held office for one day: M. DECKER, Minister of the Interior; MERCIER, Foreign Affairs; DUMON, Public Works; SMITS, Finance; NOTHOMB, Justice; Gen. GRIENDL, War. The "crisis" consequently continues.

DENMARK.

Impeachment of the Ministry.

The Legislative Assembly has unanimously voted the impeachment of the ex-Ministers.

GERMANY.

Bavaria, having her own game to play, gives her full assent neither to Austria nor to Prussia. Saxony continues to act entirely towards Russia. Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, whose contingents form the eighth army corps, have chosen Prince FREDERICK of Wurtemberg, a man of very independent character, for its commander. The Prince has no bias in favor of Russia. The Thuringian States, whose contingents form the 10th, or reserve army corps, have elected Duke BERNARD of Saxe Weimar, who favors France.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Treaty.

In the House of Lords, March 23, the Lord Chancellor read the following Message from Queen VICTORIA:

"Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Lords that she has concluded, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of the French, a military convention with His Majesty the King of Sardinia, whereby His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages to furnish and keep up for the requirements of the present war a body of 15,000 men, organized as therein stipulated; and, with a view to facilitate the execution of the said military convention, Her Majesty has, by a supplementary convention, concluded with His Majesty the King of Sardinia, undertaken to recommend to her Parliament to enable her to advance by way of loan to His Majesty the King of Sardinia the sum of £1,000,000 sterling, of which sum £500,000 sterling shall be paid by Her Majesty as soon as possible after the assent of Parliament shall have been given thereto, and the remaining £500,000 at the expiration of six months after payment of the first sum. Her Majesty has further engaged to recommend to her Parliament to enable her, if the war should not have been brought to a close at the expiration of twelve months after payment of the first installment of the abovementioned loan, to advance to His Majesty the King of Sardinia, in the same proportions, a like sum of £1,000,000 sterling. The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia undertakes to pay interest on such loan at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, of which 1 per cent. per annum shall be for a sinking fund; the said interest to be calculated and payable in the manner in the said convention stipulated. Her Majesty has directed a copy of these conventions to be laid before the House of Lords, and she relies on the zeal and public sp

LONG ISLAND.

POLICE OF BROOKLYN.

COAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PAINTS.

CITY CONTRACTS.

Standing Salary-claim Resos.

The special Committee on reports on the petition of Bishop Hinds-claim, &c., will meet at the Board of Aldermen's room, No. 6, on Monday, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Persons interested are requested to appear at that time and place.

CHESTER COMSTOCK, Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIED.

ALDRICH—BARTLETT—On Thursday, April 5, by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Chicago, to Miss Mary Bartlett, daughter of Mr. Josiah Bartlett, of this city.

BARNES—BOWEN—On Thursday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Bowen, of this city.

BOYD—MOORE—On Thursday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. Thomas Boyd to Miss Mary Moore, all of this city.

BRADLEY—BRADLEY—On Thursday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. Edward Bradley to Miss Mary Bradley

FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE—At Fordham—The new and elegant country residence, with 10 acres of land, situated on the Kingsbridge road, about 1 mile from the Harlem Railroad depot, and 12 miles from the City Hall. The house is new, and contains 10 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds are laid out in the most tasteful manner, and are well stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. Also, a small cottage, with 2 rooms, and a good stable. Apply to JOHN D. WING, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, a new three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 20x100 feet. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 20x100 feet. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story dwelling house, with 2 lots of ground, in Bergen City, Hudson County, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferry. Apply at No. 1 Wall-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story brick

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Randall on Examinations, Lectures, &c.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent, S. S. RANDALL, Esq., submitted a Report of the operations of the Department under his charge for the past month. We give some of the more interesting items embraced in the Report:

The Report commences with a detailed and interesting account of the semi-annual examinations of the several Ward Schools, including the Grammar and Primary Departments, which were begun in January last. The examinations the Superintendent states, were conducted with great vigor, and the classes subjected to a thorough review of the studies pursued since the preceding examination. The interest taken in the examinations by parents, friends and others, was highly commended. The examinations were pronounced, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the good and efficiency of the teachers warmly commented upon. As to the Grammar School, the Superintendent suggests that there should be but one examination annually—that this examination should embrace every class and every pupil in all the branches of instruction through which they have passed the preceding year, together with a general review of the whole course, and that on the day succeeding the close of the examination, or any day that may be fixed, a general exhibition of the respective departments should be publicly held for the inspection of the penmanship, drawing, embroidery, or hearing exercises in composition, declamation and music, and thus afford the friends and patrons of each school a full opportunity of witnessing its general order, discipline, and highest attainments. By the adoption of this plan it is suggested that the examination of these several schools, although open to the public, would be confined to its legitimate objects, instead of being restricted, as it now frequently is, by the time necessarily devoted to these exercises more strictly appropriate to an exhibition. The progress and attainments of the schools could thus be more accurately ascertained and the general condition of the whole school be more fully known by the successive examination of all the classes at one recitation, than by a portion of them only at periods far remote from those of others. The results could be given on the day of the exhibition referred to, to such of the parents and visitors not able to attend the examination, and a standard of comparison with the past and future be accurately established. The examination of the Primary Schools and Primary Departments, the report suggests, should be on different days, or on different portions of the same day, so as to afford all interested an opportunity of being present. One day it was thought would be enough for both, but it was deemed especially advisable that the examination should be on distinct days from those of the Grammar Schools, and that the examinations of all the Ward Schools and Departments occur during the same week, or in regular succession.

After advising a few local changes of minor importance in some of the Ward Schools, the report concludes with a few remarks and suggestions upon the examination and licensing of teachers. This is stated as being one of the most important and responsible duties imposed upon the City Superintendent and his assistants. The report goes on to state that the inducements held out in our numerous public schools to young persons of both sexes, and especially to young ladies, to devote themselves to the business of teaching, are productive of constant applications to the school officers of the respective Wards for situations, and to the Superintendent for the requisite certificate of qualification, while the two months' school fast immediately upon employment the teacher is transferred to the Normal School for a complete course of instruction, has an inevitable tendency to lessen the standard of qualification which would otherwise be required. The different grades of schools likewise, as well as the different responsibilities and duties of teachers occupying higher and lower positions in the several departments, seem to exclude the idea of a fixed standard of qualification applicable alike to all cases; and the Board of Education have accordingly provided one varying from the highest, entitling the holder of a certificate to occupy any position from the Principal of a Grammar School downward to the lowest, admitting only to the post of Assistant in the Primary Schools or departments. The qualifications absolutely requisite for this lowest grade of teachers, are in general readily attained by the pupils of the highest classes in the Grammar Schools, and as no restriction exists in respect to age, a very large portion of the teachers in our Primaries are at the time of their appointment under the age of sixteen, and quite unqualified to occupy advanced positions in the schools. The Superintendent has no authority to withhold certificates of the lowest grade established by the Board, if in his judgment the candidates on examination are found competent to occupy the lowest position in the Primary Schools or Department, and the necessary consequence is that the standard of admission into the Normal School is far below what it should be. The Executive Committee on the Normal Schools, in laying the subject before the Board of Education, charge the present attitude of affairs in this respect upon the City Superintendent and his predecessor in office. It is suggested in the report that the Board of Education, by dispensing with the lowest grade of certificate now required to be given, and fixing the standard of qualification below which no candidate shall be entitled to a certificate of any grade, might effectually apply the remedy. While four distinct grades are thus retained, the lowest of which must necessarily involve qualifications easily attainable in the highest classes of the grammar schools, the Superintendent does not feel at liberty to withhold certificates from those who clearly come within its range, whatever may be his own opinion of the expediency or propriety of admitting teachers of this class into any department of the different Ward Schools. He recommends that a Day Normal School be provided for their special instruction and preparation as teachers. For want of such an institution, it is stated that many teachers find their way prematurely in the different schools with the certificate of the City Superintendent, while many others are from time to time enrolled upon the list of pupils in the Normal Schools without certificates or positions of any kind in the Schools. The Preparatory School for Teachers referred to, in conclusion, is strongly urged as being very desirable in every point of view, and it is recommended that the same be opened at the earliest practicable period.

The report will be printed.

Tammany Hall—Cost of a Political Demonstration.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Democratic Union (Custom House Club,) was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Justice CONNOLLY was appointed Chairman.

The cost of the late demonstration in Tammany Hall was over $570; the total sum raised by subscription in the Custom House was $631.

Mr. D. JONES CRAIN offered a series of resolutions embracing the following facts:

First—Opposition to secret societies.

Second—No just measure of public policy needed the cloak of secrecy to insure success.

Third—Democrats should not allow themselves to be ruled by a midnight Cabal. The paltry accident of birth-place and difference of religious creed never have been entertained except by a set of demagogues who were endeavoring to make political capital out of prejudice.

Fifth—The time had not come to make alterations in our naturalization laws; nor were the K. N.s the men qualified to make these alterations.

Sixth—All should be enlisted Americans who make America their home.

An effort was made to lay the resolutions on the table, but the motion did not prevail. They were adopted after a short debate.

A resolution was also adopted, condemning in the strongest terms the passage, and those who are attempting to pass the Police bill, at Albany.

The Circus League.

We learn that this organization is steadily pursuing its work in this City, and has been doing so during the last Winter. Its object is to secure the enforcement of the Excise Laws, and while it takes hold of the laws it now finds on the statute book it will seize with redoubled firmness the law which may be found thereon after the Fourth of July.

There are several laborers now in the field, whose work is to collect facts daily transpiring, which will convict the violators of the law. There are to-day several thousands selling intoxicating liquors without a license, every one of whom is liable to a fine of from $25 to $250. About a hundred persons were indicted by the last Grand Jury, embracing cases from the Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and other Wards of the City. There are also about a thousand other cases in careful preparation for trial. Against those who promptly quit and retire from their unlawful traffic, it is not designed to pursue prosecutions.

Death of an old Attache of the "Penny Press."

THOMAS HANDCOCK, formerly a Chaplain of the British army in Canada, and a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died in this City on Thursday night. The deceased was generally known among his friends as Major HANDCOCK, although we never heard of his holding that rank in the regular army of England or the United States. He came to this City about the year 1834, and was for some time a contributor to the Penny Press, which at that remote period had not attained the standing and influence that popular institution now enjoys. He was employed on the *Sun*, *Transcript*, *New-Era* and *Herald*, in which latter journal he continued his labors in various departments to within a short period of his last illness and decease. He was a man of literary ability, a good classical scholar, genial and social in his manners, and notwithstanding his long residence in the United States, cherished an ardent attachment for the manners and institutions of the old country. His mortal remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday.

A Female Slave Reclaimed from a Southern Steamboat by Force.

Yesterday morning the captain of the American steamship Jamestown applied to the Deputy Marshal for advice as to the recovery of a fugitive female slave who had been secreted on board his vessel under very singular circumstances. The steamer, when at Norfolk, Va., took on board as a passenger a female slave, the property of a widow lady. The slave was to go to Washington and there remain for a brief period and then return home to Norfolk. The captain saw her go ashore at her destination, and having settled his business the steamer came on to New-York, and shortly after she was at the wharf a negro named JOHNSON, who was employed as cook on board, was seen most gallantly escorting her up the street to a hack, which was driven off before the Captain could interfere. A pursuit was made, and the parties traced to a house on Sullivan-street. The Captain set a watch on the house, and instead to the Marshal; but, as there was no proof that the runaway was a slave, or a fugitive from labor or service, nothing could be done to assist the Captain, although his vessel will be forbidden by the laws of Virginia, and the officers and crew are liable to be imprisoned for aiding in the escape of a slave.

Lectures by Hon. Charles Sumner.

We learn from the Secretary of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER has made arrangements to lecture on the subject of Slavery at the following places and times:

Albany, Thursday, April 12; Rochester, Friday, April 13; Canandaigua, Saturday, April 14; Auburn, Monday, April 16; Skaneateles, Tuesday, April 17; Syracuse, Wednesday, April 18; Utica, Thursday, April 19; Fulton, Friday, April 20; New-York City, Monday, April 23.

Fire in West Broadway.

The cigar store of JAMES P. HARLEM, No. 28, and the tin smith shop of GEORGE C. DAVIS, No. 30 West Broadway, were damaged by fire, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night, to the amount of about $1,600. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the cigar store, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Charter.

The Board of Councilmen last evening laid over the following resolution in relation to the Charter:

To memorialize the Legislature for the insertion into the amendments to the Charter a clause in relation to the Police: That after the organization of the Police Department of the City, the same shall be submitted to the people of this City, at an election to be held for that purpose, and that the same be submitted to the Board of Aldermen for their concurrence.

☞ Comptroller FLAGG calls upon all property holders who are still in arrear to the City Treasury on account of assessments and taxes on which sales were made prior to 1846, and which sales were declared by the Court of Appeals to be invalid, to step forward and settle. The Court, in December last, declared the sums assessed to be a lien on the property, and decided that they may be collected by the City with legal interest thereon. The aggregate sum now outstanding, with interest, amounts to $800,000, which, if not promptly paid, the Comptroller says the Finance Department will take effective measures to collect, and protect the City against loss.

☞ Rev. JOHN HURLEY, Editor of the *Irish Evangelist*, (a convert from Roman Catholicism,) gave the first of a series of three lectures which he purposes delivering on Romanism, at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. Mr. HURLEY discussed his theme in a calm and able manner, confining himself simply to the principle at issue between the two great branches of the Christian Church.

☞ The Municipal Reform Committee, PETER COOPER in the Chair, has passed a series of resolutions in favor of Mayor WOOD, and against the new Police bill.

☞ The Bulls and Bears of Wall-street are complained of to the Mayor as a nuisance. They won't get out of the way.

☞ WM. OLAND BOURNE is to lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday Evening. Subject, 'The Laborer, the Trader, and the Capitalist."

☞ Mrs. HAYNE, late JULIA DEAN, is now in the City, having been called from Boston by family affections.

☞ The Journalists' Club meets at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, in Moffat's Building in Broadway.

☞ Robberies in ferry-boats are getting to be common. Button up your pockets.

☞ More girls enticed into houses of ill-fame. Col. MIRO straightened out a knotty case yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SUPREME COURT, and SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 47, 66, 373, 377, 389, 395, 396, 399, 566, 468, 469 to 466.

MARINE COURT—Decision in the contempt case of the *Daily Times*.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 6.

Before Judge Betts.

Ross Winans vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company.*—This case was adjourned this morning until Monday next, on account of the illness of Mr. Whiting, one of the counsel for the defendants.

The defendants have finished their testimony, and the plaintiffs are now going on with testimony in rebutal. No one can tell when the case will come to a close as yet. There is some grumbling among the bar who have cases on the Calendar about the time which it occupies.

[Advertisement.]

Symptoms of Consumptions.

By GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D., of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

In previous articles I have said that Consumption was not *primarily* a constitutional disease of the blood, (as is generally the belief,) but that it had its *origin in the Lungs*, and was caused by a *filling up* of certain portions of the Lungs with a matter called *Turberculous* or *Scrofulous*. This deposit is made a little at a time, *layer* upon *layer*,—when first deposited it resembles in consistence the *white of an egg*, but soon becomes harder, like *new cheese*. This is the cause of the symptoms which appear in the first stages.

Consumption, for the sake of convenience, has been divided into *three stages*,—a *first stage*, or the period in which tubercles are being deposited;—the *second stage*,—while this matter is being *softened* or undergoing the process of decay;—the *third* and *last* stage,—when the substance of the Lungs themselves is broken down and destroyed.

Another stage should be added,—a *preparatory stage* through which the system must pass before tubercles can be deposited.

I come now to speak of the *symptoms* which denote that tubercles are in the Lungs.

They are obscure and little heeded by the patient at first, but to the discriminating physician they are like the mutterings of the distant thunder which foretells the coming storm. The *first* and most *suspicious* symptoms indicating the presence of tubercles, is a *dry, hacking cough*. This is usually *slight*, only noticed perhaps in the morning or after exercise, and is attributed to a *tickling in the throat*. It may pass away in the Summer, and return again during the Winter, and thus it may come and go for years.

This cough is attended with little or no expectoration, but *if* any, of a *light frothy* appearance.

Another symptom accompanying this *hacking cough*, and one which is ever present, is a *shortness of breath*. This is seldom experienced while sitting still, but only after violent exercise; like *running up stairs quickly*, the person feels a little *hurried breathing*, as if his *breath* did not go *low down* in the chest.

Now, this shortness of breath, is, to say the least, not a *comfortable* symptom, particularly if it occurs in a person who *inherits* the disease.

It indicates that *parts* of the lungs are prevented from performing their duty, or in other words, are asleep.

In connection with the *hacking cough* and *shortness of breath*, there is a *loss of strength, slight roasting of flesh*, the muscles grow soft—shooting pains through the chest.

A pain in the side, under the short ribs, is a symptom often complained of by females.

Now these symptoms are seldom absent in the first stage of consumption. They are more or less marked in different persons, but are usually so slight as to attract little or no attention at first, but become more perceptible as the disease advances. The *hacking cough* is considered to be nothing but a *cold*, or *irritating of the throat*, or *Bronchitis*. It is not natural for a person with *any*, or all of the above symptoms to wish to believe that they *indicate* any serious trouble. They are disposed to attribute them to every cause except the right one.

Thousands and some of thousands have fatally deceived themselves, and been deceived by their physicians, by cherishing the belief that their disease was only *Bronchitis*. The name seems to set like the low spirits of the dampest, worst winter's day, when the whole air is deadly spring. Now, in regard to the disease called Bronchitis, (which is a disease of the *throat* or the *lungs*, and not of the lungs themselves,) it may exist without tubercles, but *tubercles cannot exist in the lungs without bronchitis*.

When these symptoms occur in a person of *sedentary habits*, naturally of a "*delicate make, or of consumptive build*," when they continue for any length of time, the chances are nine out of ten that tubercles are being deposited in the lungs, or that the *first stages of consumption has commenced*.

In this stage the bowels are frequently costive, but the appetite usually remains good, and the general health seems but little impaired.

I have mentioned the *rational symptoms of consumption*, those which can be observed by any one. The *physical signs*, or symptoms, are detected by the physicians, and taken in connection with the *first*, there need be but little doubt of the nature and character of any disease of the lungs.

I shall next consider *hemorrhage*, or *bleeding* of the lungs, as a *symptom of consumption*, and how far it may be considered indicative of tubercles in the lungs.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. XIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is another form of Consumption more insidious in its advances than either of those described in my preceding letters. It is called "*Latent Consumption*," because *tubercles* exist in the lungs *for a long time* without manifesting any of their usual symptoms. *There is no cough, no expectoration, no spitting of blood.* Most frequently there are no symptoms that point to the lungs, and but few that indicate derangement of the general health. But there is something in the countenance *which is readily detected by the practised eye of the* physician, and which is entirely overlooked by the nearest friends. The patient is evidently out of health, and failing; but, since he never complains of anything in the lungs, the physician has rarely an opportunity to investigate the case until the disease is firmly established. The sufferer goes on, feeling weak and desponding—perhaps becoming thinner—and has little energy of mind, but still remains ignorant of the true cause of the mischief. He consults any number of "*Doctors*," and gets the most opposite opinions. Some treat the case very lightly, and promise a speedy cure. Others advise "*change of air and quiet*." One says it is all "*stomach*"—another that the *liver* is out of order. He tries the prescriptions of each in turn—the "*Regular*," the "*Homœopath*," and the "*Water-Cure*;" but finds he gets no better. *He can sum up the result of his experience* by saying that his purse has been lightened by the sum of *their bills. And yet he cannot see why he does not get well.* Nor do any of his physicians enlighten him. Those who know the least about his disease promise the most—but accomplish nothing. Those who have discovered the true state of the lungs do not reveal their condition, because they do not wish to alarm where they know of no remedy.

In such a case, if we carefully examine the state of the lungs, we find *dulness* in the upper part of one lung, generally *below the collar-bone*. This dulness is occasioned by tubercles. If, at this stage, the physician in attendance fails to discover the real condition of the lungs, and to adopt proper means to arrest the progress of the disease, the patient is irrevocably lost. This kind of Consumption is far more common than is supposed; but, when judiciously treated, is the most curable of all.

Speaking of the frequency of this form of the disease LAENNEC remarks: "We may, indeed, say that the greater number of cases of Consumption are *latent*, since nothing is more common than to find tubercles in lungs otherwise quite healthy, and in persons who have never shewn any symptoms of phthisis. It has frequently appeared to me, from carefully comparing the history of my patients, with the appearances on dissection, that the greatest number of *first attacks* are mistaken for *colds*." The Queen's physician, Sir James Clark, in alluding to the liability to mistakes of this character, observes: "We have known more than one example of extensive tubercular disease of the lungs discovered on a *post-mortem* examination, when, during life, the disease was looked for in the stomach, liver or bowels."

With the melancholy experience which all must have had of the folly of allowing Consumption to be firmly seated before it is discovered, every person should make it a point to have the lungs carefully examined every few months, by some physician in whose skill and experience he has the fullest confidence; and by so doing many will happily realize the wisdom of the old adage—"*An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*"

Consumption is sometimes attended and masked by *fever*, to such a degree as to be mistaken for *remittent fever*, or for a kind of *dumb ague*. This is called by physicians, for the sake of distinction, "*Febrile Consumption*," and is very fatal, and in general rapid in its progress.

Having now called attention to all the kinds of Consumption, describing the symptoms and peculiarities of each, I shall in my next letter speak of "*Tubercles*" as the immediate cause of ulceration and destruction of the LUNGS.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD—TO INVALIDS VISITING OR RESIDING IN NEW-YORK.—A strong desire to save the invalid from the snares which imposture and quackery spread, induces the undersigned to give this public invitation to all invalids visiting this City for medical advice, or those residing here, to call upon him, at his office, No. 714 Broadway. He will be pleased to give them perfectly safe and reliable counsel and advice; and in all cases where he cannot afford *relief*, he will give such information as will enable the invalid, resident or *stranger*, to avoid imposition, and find the medical and surgical aid required.

For the following diseases he may be consulted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. every day in the week, Sundays excepted:

Consumption and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other Diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c.

Prolapsus and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases.

Persons at a distance are invited to consult him by letter, giving him a full statement of the case. Prompt answers will be returned.

All counsel and advice without any charge whatever.

Address S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

USE MEDICINE IN THE SPRING.—Those who are subject to sickness are never more so than when the genial influences of Spring relax the system after the bracing Winter is passed. Impurities in Spring soon, if not removed, attain a high state of putrefaction. To insure health, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are at once evident. Being composed entirely of innocent vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger. They are daily and safely administered to females, to infancy, youth, manhood and old age. The experience of several generations has been directed to secure their present perfection as a general medicine.

BRANDRETH'S Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building, entrance No. 43 Canal-street; also, at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 274 Bowery.

The genuine BRANDRETH'S Pills may also be had of D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis.

[Advertisement.]

How to be Safe.

We learn that the steamers *Bay State*, *Plymouth Rock* and *Worcester*, which saved the propeller *Charles Osgood* from destruction by fire, were provided with H. R. WORTHINGTON'S Safety Steam Pump, and it is to this meritorious invention that their efficiency in this service is attributable. We find upon inquiry that but few steamers or steamboats are without them, and the security they offer both from fires and leaks seems to demand that all should be provided with them.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & Co.—SPRING SEASON, 1855.—We invite the attention of country buyers to our extensive Spring and Summer stock of fashionable ready-made Clothing. Having seized the opportunity of a depressed market and forced sales to buy our Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., at the lowest wholesale prices that have been known for years, we are prepared to offer such bargains to country dealers as are not to be obtained at any other clothing warehouse. Our immense business has long enabled us to undersell the RIFF RAFF tribe of pretenders; but this season, from the causes above related, we are prepared to Cossack all competition as regards cheapness.

ROGERS & Co.
Corner Fulton and Nassau-sts., New-York,
Opposite *Herald* Office.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH HOUSE RESTAURANT—Opposite New-Haven Railroad Depôt, entrance on Lispenard and Canal-streets. Meals served at all hours; oysters in every style; tea and coffee of very superior quality. Every delicacy of the season on hand. The supply of tenderloin steaks is intended to last until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. GREEN SLATER, late of the New-York Hotel, superintends the cooking department. No place in the City can supply a cheaper or better dinner,—the many and the few will have equal cause for satisfaction. Remember Lispenard-street and Canal,—entrance on either street. N. B.—Dinner and supper parties can be accommodated with private rooms if desired.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of *Hon. R. B. COLEMAN*, of the Astor House, in favor of DR. DEWLER'S Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DEWLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.

Truly yours, R. B. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DEWLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Brandreth House is now open on the European plan, and ready for the reception of the travelling public, to whose comfort every attention will be paid by the Messrs. O'GRADY, late of Judson's Hotel.

Brandreth House, No. 415 Broadway, opposite New-Haven Depôt; Private Entrance No. 43 Canal-street. Remember, opposite New-Haven Railroad Depôt.

New-York, April 6, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is particularly adapted to Consumptives at this season. To be genuine it must have the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON in full on each label.

NOTICE.—No other parties are authorized to use his name, either solely or in connection with any others.

Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Baffled Priest, or the McGown Riot, a Tale of Charlestown," is printed entire in the *True Flag*, just issued. The McGowen Riot was the first outbreak of Popery in New-England, and the prelude to "The Burning of the Ursuline Convent." Single copies of the *True Flag*, four cents. Sold by all the newsdealers. DEXTER & BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ All who value health, prize comfort, and study economy, should make trial of RAY'S Stocking-knit Under-Shirts, the health-restoring, Comfort-bestowing, and money-saving garment of this inventive age. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under Garments and Hosiery, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—New styles of gas fixtures for the Spring trade, of both modern and antique designs, just out. Wholesale buyers are particularly invited to call at the Great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway. Also, the best portable gas works for country dwellings, churches and factories in this country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are peculiarly adapted to the constitutions of females of all ages. A few doses will do them more good than any medicine they have ever taken. They are so exhilarating as to make them look ten years younger. Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We are happy to say the ladies were not disappointed yesterday in the announcement of Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 361 Grand-street. Their opening day of rich Spring and Summer Silks and other Dress Goods, created a furore hardly conceivable. Only think, the newest style of rich Spring and Summer Silk at 2s. 6d. per yard! Make a note of it.

[Advertisement.]

CHOICE STYLES OF STRAW BONNETS.—HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, has just received a fine selection of ladies' colored bonnets; also, extra fine Dunstable and split straws. His assortment for choice styles and shapes cannot be surpassed, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

[Advertisement.]

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—In obedience to a custom originating with our firm of introducing QUARTERLY new and original patterns for *Gentlemen's Hats*, we beg to announce those for April 1855, as the most finished production of ART HATTING ever presented for public acceptance and approval.

LEARY & CO., Astor House Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROOT takes perfect Pictures in all weather. ROOT takes real life-size Photographs on canvas. ROOT'S Photographs of all sizes are unsurpassed. ROOT'S Premium Gallery is very easy of access. ROOT is at No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Last concert in New-York by the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, April 11.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Calvary Church, by Rev. T. M. Peters, on Thursday, April 5, CHARLES H. HUNT to ANNA D. P., daughter of G. W. Livingston, Esq.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. John Thompson, MATILDA BLACK to WILLIAM BROOK, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. N. E. Smith, IRA D. RICHMOND to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of the late David Skinner, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, at his residence in Broome-st., on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, in the 66th year of his age, Rev. THOS. POTTS HANDCOCK, A. B., Trinity College, Dublin, for many years an attaché of the New-York Herald.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, William Reynton, No. 46 Hammersley-st., near Varick. The members of the Independent Royal Arch Lodge of Free Masons, No. 3, and the Merchants' Lodge of Odd Fellows, and all the friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, AMELIA M., daughter of the late John *J.* Taylor, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from Calvary Church, 4th-st., corner 21st-st., on this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 5, Hon. E. FITCH SMITH, aged 48 years.

His friends, and also, those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 West 16th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, April 5, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA LOUISA LLOYD, relict of the late Charles A. Lloyd, and daughter of the late Jacob Small, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Lane, No. 36 West-st., on Saturday afternoon, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from whence her remains will be taken for interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 5, MARTHA J., wife of Dr. S. S. Phillips, in the 36th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 236 West 15th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the West 21st-st. Baptist Church, are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 5, ROBERT BURNET, eldest son of Robert and Rhoda Burnet, aged 3 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from their residence, No. 197 32-st.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 6, of hydrocephalus, JANE M., only daughter of James M. and Ann M. Pine, aged 3 years, 8 months and 6 days.

Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment, at 11 o'clock, A. M., this day, (Saturday.) Aged 7, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 East 22d-st.

In this City, suddenly, on Friday, April 6, Mr. ISAAC NEWTON, formerly of Greenfield, Mass., aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 221 West 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and the friends of his sons, James, Ralph, Wheelock, Isaac and George, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenfield, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 5, of pulmonary consumption, SOLTAN WASHINGTON BROWN, son of Solyman and Elizabeth Sweem Brown, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of Augustus Woodruff Brown, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his uncle, A. V. Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st., N. Y., on Sunday next at 45 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 5, JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN. The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 289 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Cranberry and Willow-sts., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 5, of consumption, Mr. TIMOTHY KELLOGG, aged 56 years, 3 months and 16 days, after an illness of 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 9th inst., at his residence, on 16th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, April 6, LEWIS BUFFETT, in the 19th year of his age.

At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, April 5, JAMES RENSHAW, youngest son of W. L. and Virginia B. Stone, aged 1 year and 13 days.

At Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, March 29, after a short illness, HELEN, daughter of Joseph Dunn, aged 6 years and 10 days.

At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 5, of consumption, JOHN ARBUCKLE, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. Carriages will leave the stable of Henry Post, No. 70 Mercer-st., Jersey City, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey friends.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

FRIDAY, April 6—6 P. M.

The *Baltic*, with a week's later European advices, arrived to-day. She left Liverpool on the 24th ult. Her commercial news is favorable. Trade in the Manufacturing districts was without any important change. The course of the Vienna negotiations occasioned some stronger hopes of peace, which led to a slightly favorable reaction in business affairs. The Liverpool Cotton sales for the week exceeded 87,000 bales, chiefly to spinners, and prices closed ¼d. ℔ lb. higher for American varieties. Breadstuffs were doing better, American Flour having advanced, in some instances, 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 1s. ℔ qr.; mixed and yellow Indian Corn, also 1s. ℔ qr. There was not much activity in Provisions, but these ruled firm. In London, Money was becoming easier, and Consols were quoted steady at 92¾@92¾, with a tendency, if anything, to rise. The receipts of Specie from foreign and distant ports had been to a fair extent, and in the absence of any considerable exports of the precious metals to the Continent, large amounts of Gold were being offered for sale to the Bank of England. The Bank had acquired $2,890,000 more in Bullion during the week; and, though it did not lower its rate of discount from 5 ℔ cent., private bankers were taking first-class paper freely, at 4½ ℔ cent. The English papers and circulars are, as usual, very sparing in their references to American Securities—but, from what has come under our notice, we conclude that the market for such remained much about the same as advised by the *Asia*—quiet, but steady. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, in his circular, remarks that Erie of 1883 were selling at 83@84; Illinois New Bonds had been dealt in to some extent, at 1½@2 premium—the disposition to buy them increasing until checked by the circulation of pamphlets calculated to excite some apprehension. Illinois Sevens remained quiet. No new failures of any note had occurred in the United Kingdom. In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that Wednesday, the 21st ult., was an idle day in London—it having been generally observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.

The business in Stocks to-day was pretty large. Prices were, in the main, firmer. Erie Shares advanced fully 2 ℔ cent. over yesterday's closing prices; Erie Bonds of 1875, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo Stock, ¾; Hudson River, ¾; Reading, 1½; New-York Central, ¾; Illinois Central Roads, 1½; Cumberland Coal, ¼; and Canton Company, ¾. The early Board sales of Nicaragua Transit were fair in extent at unchanged prices, but in the afternoon there was little activity and prices closed rather heavy. No very important changes occurred in State Stocks, which were about the least freely dealt in. The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad during the month of March were $92,836, against those of March last year, which amounted to only $69,610. This is considered a most favorable exhibit, and shows that the prosperity of the Company is continuous. The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of March reached $93,037 94, against $74,684 70 for the corresponding month last year. This Company's Stock brought to-day, 98.

Money continues abundant, and reputable borrowers find little or no difficulty in securing enough to supply their wants, at easy rates. For the *Union*—which is advertised to leave on Monday, for Havre—we do not hear as yet of any very heavy engagements of specie. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 109¾@110; France, 5.12½. The supply of bills is not reported as being any better. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $70,366; the payments, $40,242; balance this afternoon, $3,[illegible],226,—the latter showing a slight increase. The importation of Foreign Dry Goods for the week shows a considerable increase compared with those of the corresponding week last year, and is very light for even this season. The summary is as follows:

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mon. of Week...	390	$97,504	65	$10,733	297	$80,750
Mon. of Octos.	290	74,477	35	6,107	262	68,252
Mon. of 1854...	292	127,144	76	20,805	295	69,339
Mon. of Fbs....	299	64,775	33	13,143	291	75,000
Miscellaneous..	280	69,788	19	10,283	297	61,501
Total.....	1,550	$440,675	268	$60,253	1,542	$[illegible]
		86,253				
Total entries.....		$[illegible]		Total warehoused..		$[illegible]

A correspondence has passed between the present, and the late Presidents of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City, highly cre